

FILED

AUG 5 2008

RICHARD W. WIERING
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIATEH
530**PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS FOR A PERSON IN STATE CUSTODY**Name RUCHELL CINQUE MAGEE

(Last)

(First)

(Initial)

Prisoner Number A92051 CALIFORNIA STATE PRISONInstitutional Address Corcoran Prison, CaliforniaUNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Ruchell Cinque Magee

(Enter the full name of plaintiff in this action.)

vs.

L. Adams, Warden, et al.

CV**08**

Case No.

3754

(To be provided by the clerk of court)

PETITION FOR A WRIT
OF HABEAS CORPUS

TEH

E-filing**(PR)**

(Enter the full name of respondent(s) or jailor in this action.)

Read Comments Carefully Before Filling InWhen and Where to File

You should file in the Northern District if you were convicted and sentenced in one of these counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, San Benito, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Francisco, San Mateo and Sonoma. You should also file in this district if you are challenging the manner in which your sentence is being executed, such as loss of good time credits, and you are confined in one of these counties. Habeas L.R. 2254-3(a).

If you are challenging your conviction or sentence and you were not convicted and sentenced in one of the above-named fifteen counties, your petition will likely be transferred to the United States District Court for the district in which the state court that convicted and sentenced you is located. If you are challenging the execution of your sentence and you are not in prison in one of these counties, your petition will likely be transferred to the district court for the district that includes the institution where you are confined. Habeas L.R. 2254-3(b).

Who to Name as Respondent

You must name the person in whose actual custody you are. This usually means the Warden or jailor. Do not name the State of California, a city, a county or the superior court of the county in which you are imprisoned or by whom you were convicted and sentenced. These are not proper respondents.

If you are not presently in custody pursuant to the state judgment against which you seek relief but may be subject to such custody in the future (e.g., detainees), you must name the person in whose custody you are now and the Attorney General of the state in which the judgment you seek to attack was entered.

A. INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR CONVICTION AND SENTENCE

1. What sentence are you challenging in this petition?

(a) Name and location of court that imposed sentence (for example; Alameda

County Superior Court, Oakland):

SUPERIOR COURT

San Jose, Calif.

Court

Location

(b) Case number, if known 56168

(c) Date and terms of sentence January 23, 1975- life

(d) Are you now in custody serving this term? (Custody means being in jail, on parole or probation, etc.) Yes x No

Where?

Name of Institution: California State Prison, Corcoran

Address: Box 3461, CSP, Corcoran, CA. 93212

2. For what crime were you given this sentence? (If your petition challenges a sentence for more than one crime, list each crime separately using Penal Code numbers if known. If you are challenging more than one sentence, you should file a different petition for each sentence.)

kidnap (PC 209) in the case of Jury acquittal- where

Superior Court prosecution on-going in Kings county for

something twelve jurors found me not guilty

3. Did you have any of the following?

Arraignment: Yes yes No

Preliminary Hearing: N/A Yes No

Motion to Suppress: N/A Yes No

4. How did you plead?

Guilty X Not Guilty Nolo Contendere

Any other plea (specify) ONCE JEOPADY

5. If you went to trial, what kind of trial did you have?

Jury X Judge alone Judge alone on a transcript

6. Did you testify at your trial? Yes X No

7. Did you have an attorney at the following proceedings:

(a) Arraignment Yes X No X

(b) Preliminary hearing N/A Yes X No

(c) Time of plea Pro se Yes X No X

(d) Trial Yes x No x

(e) Sentencing Yes x No x

(f) Appeal N/A Yes No

(g) Other post-conviction proceeding Yes No X

8. Did you appeal your conviction? Yes No X

(a) If you did, to what court(s) did you appeal?

Court of Appeal Yes No

Year: Result:

Supreme Court of California Yes No

Year: Result:

Any other court Yes No

Year: Result:

(b) If you appealed, were the grounds the same as those that you are raising in this

1 petition? Yes _____ No _____

2 (c) Was there an opinion? Yes _____ No _____

3 (d) Did you seek permission to file a late appeal under Rule 31(a)?
4 Yes _____ No _____

5 If you did, give the name of the court and the result:

6 _____

7 _____

8 9. Other than appeals, have you previously filed any petitions, applications or motions with respect to
9 this conviction in any court, state or federal? Yes x No _____

10 [Note: If you previously filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in federal court that
11 challenged the same conviction you are challenging now and if that petition was denied or dismissed
12 with prejudice, you must first file a motion in the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit
13 for an order authorizing the district court to consider this petition. You may not file a second or
14 subsequent federal habeas petition without first obtaining such an order from the Ninth Circuit. 28
15 U.S.C. §§ 2244(b).]

16 (a) If you sought relief in any proceeding other than an appeal, answer the following
17 questions for each proceeding. Attach extra paper if you need more space.

18 I. Name of Court: SUPREME COURT OF CALIFORNIA

19 Type of Proceeding: Writ of Habeas Corpus

20 Grounds raised (Be brief but specific):

21 a. DOUBLE JEOPARDY PROSECUTION

22 b. FORCED GUILTY PLEA TO A CHARGE NOT TRIABLE

23 c. DENIED EFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL

24 d. _____

25 Result: DENIED Date of Result: Feb 2007

26 II. Name of Court: U.S. District Ct. Dist. Of Columbia

27 Type of Proceeding: Habeas Corpus

28 Grounds raised (Be brief but specific): Double Jeopardy

a. DOUBLE JEOPARDY PROSECUTION

b. DENIED EFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL

c. FORCED GUILTY PLEA

d. _____

Result: DENIED Date of Result: 12/10/07

III. Name of Court: U.S. Dist. CT. Northern Dist. Cal.

Type of Proceeding: Habeas Corpus

Grounds raised (Be brief but specific):

a. Double Jeopardy

b. Denied effective Assistance of Counsel

c. Forced Guilty Plea

d. _____

Result: Denied Date of Result: 5/10/95

IV. Name of Court: U.S. Dist. CT. Northern Dist. CAL.

Type of Proceeding: Habeas Corpus & Clearance

Grounds raised (Be brief but specific):

a. Double Jeopardy

b. Denied Effective Assistance Of Counsel

c. Forced Guilty Plea

d. Judge Abuse Of Power

Result: Clearance Granted Date of Result: 5/2/05

(b) Is any petition, appeal or other post-conviction proceeding now pending in any court?

Yes x No _____

Name and location of court: 1983 Complaint (N.D. Cal. #C-083445-JF)

B. GROUNDS FOR RELIEF

State briefly every reason that you believe you are being confined unlawfully. Give facts to support each claim. For example, what legal right or privilege were you denied? What happened?

Who made the error? Avoid legal arguments with numerous case citations. Attach extra paper if you

1 need more space. Answer the same questions for each claim.

2 [Note: You must present ALL your claims in your first federal habeas petition. Subsequent
3 petitions may be dismissed without review on the merits. 28 U.S.C. §§ 2244(b); McCleskey v. Zant,
4 499 U.S. 467, 111 S. Ct. 1454, 113 L. Ed. 2d 517 (1991).]

5 Claim One: CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT IGNORED JURY NEWLY
6 DISCOVERY EVIDENCE SHOWING ACQUITTAL GAVE THE TRIAL JUDGE.

7 Supporting Facts: JURORS DECLARATION SHOW ACQUITTAL GAVE THE
8 TRIAL JUDGE DURING DELIBERATIONS AND BEFORE THE COURT
9 DECLARED A MISTRIAL APRIL 3, 1973.

10 Jurors affidavits IMPEACH THE STATE's Arbitrary
11 decision... (Continue - --)

12 Claim Two: Court Appointed Lawyers failed to object to the trial
13 Judge's declaring mistrial, without judgment on acquittal.

14 Supporting Facts: Court appointed Counsel failed to object to the trial
15 judge's accepting jury acquittal, without rendering
16 judgment on the acquittal. (Continue ground Two)

17 Claim Three: STATE FAILED/REFUSED TO DISCLOSE THE TRIAL
18 RECORD SHOWING FORCED GUILTY PLEA.

19 Supporting Facts: Record shows guilty plea entered May 10,
20 1974, to the Charge of kidnap which was Constitutionally
21 not trial, because the jury acquitted on that charge.

22 (Continue ground three)

23 If any of these grounds was not previously presented to any other court, state briefly which
24 grounds were not presented and why:

25 _____
26 _____
27 _____
28 _____

(Continue ground One):

On April 27, 1973, the jury foreman (Mr. Bernard J. Suares), joined by other jurors filed Declaration of acquittal with the Superior Court Of San Francisco County, stating:

" During deliberations (which commenced March 26, 1973, all twelve jurors agreed that the defendant was not guilty of violating PC 209 (kidnapping for the purposes of extortion) ..."

Exhibit-1, attached hereto.

On April 3, 1973, the trial court declared a mistrial, without judgment on the acquittal issuing. The court, acting without jurisdiction ordered a second trial on the indictment of 1970 charge of kidnap (PC 209).

On May 16, 1973, or about, court appointed counsel (Robert D. Carrow) filed Motion for the petitioner to be allowed to plea Once Jeopardy to the charge of kidnap (PC 209) because the jurors filed the above mentioned Declaration showing by Exhibit-1, supra.

The Superior Court of Santa Clara county denied the Motion to plea Once jeopardy based on the prosecution's argument that the jury William Irwin filed affidavit saying he did not vote acquittal on the PC 209 kidnap count.

Court appointed Counsel appealed by filing writ of Mandate with the CALIFORNIA Appeals Court, raising

1 the issues of Double Jeopardy, and Magee's right to act
2 his own lawyer.

3 The State Appeals Court denied Mandate based on
4 taking as true the prosecution's argument. Further,
5 denied the claim of Magee's right to act as his own
6 lawyer based on the State's new law then referred as
7 proposition 3, enacted June 1972, which legalized
8 state judges violating Sixth and Fourteenth Amendment
9 Rights guaranteeing the accused Self representation.
10 (See decision styled Magee vs- Superior Court Of Santa
11 Clara County (1973) 34 Cal. App. 3d 201).)

12 After the jurors discovered that the Prosecution
13 perpetrated a fraud on the court by use of false
14 affidavit's, on August 6, 2001, and after, the jurors
15 provided the petitioner with affidavit's showing their
16 acquittal was gave the trial judge before he declared
17 mistrial ...

18 (See Affidavit marked Exhibit-2, attached hereto.)

19 The jurors twelve acquittal votes proves
20 false the prosecution's argument about the jury Irwin
21 do not vote acquittal on the kidnap (PC 209) count.

22 The jurors twelve acquittal votes proves the
23 trial court knew of the acquittal when he declared a
24 mistrial.

25 The jurors twelve votes proves the Superior
26 Court of Santa Clara County lacked jurisdiction to
27 prosecute the petitioner twice for the same offense in
28

1 the case of acquittal.

2 The Jurors twelve acquittal votes proves the
3 State Appeals Court denied right to plea once jeopardy
4 based on false affidavit's presented by the prosecution.
5

6 The California supreme Court, upon denying writ
7 of habeas Corpus rendered a decision, in conflict with
8 the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment, Of the The United
9 States Constitution, regarding Double Jeopardy Prosecution,
10 which laws have been upheld by the United States Supreme
11 Court.

12 The California Supreme Court breached its duty to
13 inquire into the prosecution's misconduct (use of false
14 evidence, which assaulted the jury system.)
15

16 The federal Courts have jurisdiction to conduct
17 an inquiry of jury acquittal caught up in prosecution
18 deception and falsehood.

19 Similarly, where a trial court was aware of the
20 acquittal before it declared a mistrial, without rendering
21 judgment on the acquittal in open court as required by
22 state and fedeal laws.

23 The acquittal speaks for itself in the
24 records, which records only need a responsible judge's
25 review of the merits.
26
27
28

1 The record show:

2 - March 20, 197¹/₂, the Superior Court in Marin County
3 (assigned judge L.M. Ginsburg) granted the petitioner's
4 right to act as his own lawyer.

5 In June 1972, the Superior Court of San Francisco
6 County assigned to the case as trial judge, reversed the
7 previous Superior Court's decision allowing the petitioner
8 to act as his own lawyer.

9 The order denying self - representation was based
10 on a new law then (proposition 3) enacted June 197¹/₂ by the
11 California Legislation, upheld by the California Supreme
12 Court .

13 The Court appointed Robert D. Carrow as
14 Counsel for the petitioner, over the petitioner's objection.

15 Counsel faile to adequately argue the petitioner's
16 Sixth Amendment Right to act as his own lawyer, even where
17 state law clearly prohibited one Superior Court judge from
18 reversing another superior Court's decision, therefore
19 allowed the state decision denying the issue -without
20 counsel ever presenting same (34 Cal. App. 3d 201, Supra.)
21 (Self - representation inadequately argued by counsel).

22
23 Upon denying the ineffective assistance of
24 counsel issue, the California Supreme Court repeatedly
25 made ruling which falls outside the bounds of reasons.

(Continue ground Two):

Court appointed lawyer Carrow and other appointed Counsels failed to present the jurors acquittal gave the trial court, before it declared mistrial.

Had counsel's presented the acquittal evidence gave the trial court before it declared mistrial April 3, 1973, the prosecution attorney's affidavit's about some jury did not vote acquittal on kidnap (PC 209) would have proved false to the court, which decision's would have been in favor of acquittal showing known to the trial court . . .

The California Supreme Court again breached its duty to inquire into the magnitude of petitioner's court appointed counsel's apparent disabilities.

State habeas Petitions reflect evidence of court appointed counsel's incompetence - failure to object to the Court declaring a mistrial, after gave the acquittal on the kidnap (PC 209) count.

Habeas Petition show acquittal, even without the state court's inquiry.

The acquittal proves ineffective assistance of counsel.

Counsel clearly failed to investigate, even after the jurors filed written affidavits April 27, 1973 with the trial court, telling of their acquittal.

The Prosecutor took advantage of Counsel's incompetency by filing false affidavit's to deceive the courts.

(Continue ground three):

On May 10, 1974, one year of the Double Jeopardy Prosecution, denied Sixth Amendment Right to act of my own lawyer, I entered a guilty plea to the fabricated charge of kidnap (PC 209), with the belief that by my moving the same day to withdraw the plea of guilty, I could make clear record of Double Jeopardy prosecution and ineffective assistance of counsel and prove the acquittal. This is true, because I motion for withdrawal of the plea of guilty because it was forced, and to a charge the jury acquitted my person. The superior Court of Santa Clara County ignored the acquittal, and evidence of forced guilty plea to a charge of kidnap which was Constitutionally NOT triable.

The Court denied my motion for withdrawal of the guilty plea, because it still accepted the prosecution's false affidavit's as true about jury's impeaching itself.

On January 23, 1975, the Superior Court of Santa Clara County, acting without jurisdiction, issued a life sentence.

The California Supreme Court failed to review the full records on the issue of forced guilty plea, because the state prosecution failed to disclose the acquittal records- which proves counsel failed to object to the trial court's mistrial, with acquittal gave the trial court . . .

1 Had the California Supreme Court made inquiry into the
2 forced guilty plea, it would have discovered jury acquittal
3 and plea to a charge Constitutionally not triable.

4 The fabricated Prosecution on false evidence
5 convicted an Innocent person.

6 Petitioner testified during trial, and produced
7 evidence that he suffered false imprisonment which caused
8 him to be in Marin County August 7, 1970, where caught
9 up in a rebellion situation. The acquittal shows the
10 jurors believed the petitioner, and voted against the
11 state's charges.

12 Show cause on the merits will produce acquittal, in
13 this matter.

14
15 WHEREFORE, petitioner requests the court to
16 grant writ of habeas corpus - directing that the California
17 Department of Corrections release the petitioner.

18 That this court also honor judge Vaughn R. Walker's
19 Order Vacating all gag Rule's. 1/

20
21
22
23 Dated: July 28, 2008


RUCHELL CINQUE MAGEE

24
25 6/g

26 Foot Note 1.

27 =====
28 In re RUCHELL CINQUE MAGEE, NO. C-05-80075 MISC VRW (N.D.Cal.
May 2, 2005) (Order vacating gag -rule of May 10, 1995...)

QUESTION PRESENTED:

WHETHER CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT'S DECISION
DENYING WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS MAY BE REVERSED
BY THE FEDERAL COURT DISCOVERY OF JURY 'S
ACQUITTAL IGNORED BY THE STATE ?

1 List, by name and citation only, any cases that you think are close factually to yours so that they
2 are an example of the error you believe occurred in your case. Do not discuss the holding or reasoning
3 of these cases:

4 In re RUCHELL CINQUE MAGEE, #C05-80075 MISC VRW

5 (May 2, 2005)

6 Benton vs-Maryland (1969) 395 U.S. 784.

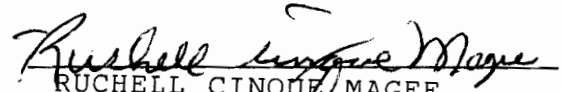
7 Do you have an attorney for this petition? Yes _____ No x

8 If you do, give the name and address of your attorney:

9
10 WHEREFORE, petitioner prays that the Court grant petitioner relief to which s/he may be entitled in
11 this proceeding. I verify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

12
13 Executed on July 28, 2008

14 Date


RUCHELL CINQUE MAGEE
Signature of Petitioner



ISSUES RAISED

1 ISSUE RAISED:

2
3
4 Habeas Corpus before the California Supreme
5 Court issues have been denied/ignored for decades:

- 6 . Double Jeopardy Prosecution;
7 . Self - Representation
8 . Denial Of Effective Assistance Of Counsel;
9 . Forced Guilty Plea

10 ignored since 1973 through December 2007, in
11 this matter.
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN-----DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

In re:
RUCHELL CINQUE MAGEE

Number -----

On habeas Corpus

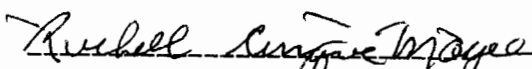
PROOF OF SERVICE

I hereby Certify that on July 28-----, 2008, I served
a copy of the attached Writ of Habeas Corpus and-----
APPLICATION FOR CLEARANCE-----, by placing a
copy in a postage paid envelope addressed to the person(s)
hereinafter listed, by depositing said envelope in the United
states Mail at Corcoran, California :

Jerry Brown
State Attorney
455 Golden Gate Ave.
San Francisco, CA 94102

People's Against Racist
Activity
San FRANCISCO, California

I declare under penalty of perjury the foregoing is true and correct.


RUCHELL CINQUE MAGEE

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

No. 83668

Plaintiff,

vs.

DECLARATION

RUCHELL MAGEE,

Defendant.

I, Bernard J. Soares, say:

That I was the duly elected foreman of the petit jury selected to serve in the trial of the above entitled action.

That in the course of the jury's deliberations (which commenced on March 26, 1973 and which were terminated on April 3, 1973) all twelve jurors, after discussing the evidence and the applicable law as given to us by the Court, acting at the same time, agreed that the defendant was not guilty of the charge of violating P.C. 209 (kidnapping for purposes of extortion). At no time during the discussion of the evidence and the law, as they applied to the P.C. 209 charge, or at any other time, did any juror state that he or she agreed to the defendant's innocence on the 209 charge as a compromise in an effort to reach unanimity. In fact, prior to reaching our agreement that the defendant was not guilty of the

Exhibit 1

P.C. 209 charge all members of the jury expressly agreed among themselves that they would not allow considerations of compromise to influence their deliberations or decisions. It was the jury's unanimous stated conclusion that the prosecution in presenting its case had failed to meet its burden of proof in order to establish defendant's guilt on the 209 charge.

Thereafter, the jury's concern with respect to the first count was limited to the issue of defendant's guilt of the lesser included offense of P.C. 207 (simple kidnapping). Upon discussion of the evidence as it applied to the law, as given by the Court, we were unable to reach a decision. The jury's last ballot favored conviction on the P.C. 207 count by a vote of 11 to 1. The juror standing alone stated he favored an acquittal of defendant on all charges.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

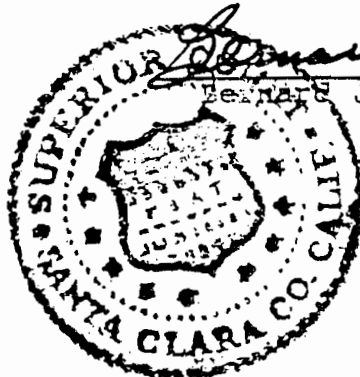
Executed at San Francisco, California on April 27, 1973.

The foregoing instrument is a
correct copy of the original
on file in this office
ATTEST

MAY 23 1995

STEPHEN V. LOVE
COUNTY CLERK
Santa Clara County

County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Superior Court of
the State of California in and for the County of Santa Clara



Edward J. Soares
Edward J. Soares

DEPUTY

Q. D. ERENO

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN :

Each of us undersigned, formerly jurors in the Ruchell MaGee trial in San Francisco, has read the Affidavit signed by jury foreman Bernard J. Suarez, and each agree that after thorough discussion of the relative merits of the 209 charge, we eliminated it from consideration by voting 11 for 207 conviction and 1 not guilty on count 1, because of a belief, at least as to the undersigned, that the state had truly not proved the 209 charge, and not through any consideration of compromise.

S/ David F. Smith

s/ Raynell McGee

s/ Lucy Johnson

s/ Berbard J.Suarez

s/ Jimmye L. Davis

s/ Kenneth R.Tysom

s/ Ruth Feifer

s/ John Chalmer

s/ Jacqueline Buckley

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY
_____, 2001

AFFIDAVIT OF BERNARD J. SUARES

I, Bernard J. Suarez, hereby depose and declare:

1. That I was elected Jury Forman in the trial of Ruchell Magee, case number 68668, Superior Court of San Francisco County;

2. That I reside in San Francisco County;

3. That at the end of the jury's deliberations (commenced on March 26th, 1973, and terminated April 3rd 1973) all twelve jurors found Mr. Magee not guilty of violating P.C. 209 (kidnapping for the purpose of extortion);

4. I informed Judge Morton Colvin by written note that all twelve Jurors had reached a unanimous "not guilty" verdict.

Without rendering a judgement on the acquittal, Judge Colvin declared a mistrial on April 3rd, 1973 contradicting the law (Calif. Evidence Code Section 1150 Subdivision (a): "validity of a verdict");

5. On April 27th, 1973, I filed a written declaration of the acquittal on the Kidnap Charge with the Superior Court of San Francisco County (Case Number 68668). Other Jurors joined my declaration with written statements confirming the acquittal;

6. I am now informed the Prosecution hid the acquittal he gave to Judge Colvin, and Judge Colvin sealed it. The Prosecutor also created a fraudulent document styled "affidavit" attributed to Juror *William Irwin*, portraying the Jurors "not guilty" declaration of April 27, 1973 as being impeached;

7. As shown by the decision, (Ruchell Magee -vs- Superior Court of Santa Clara County [1973] 34 Cal. App. ed 201), Mr. Magee's Court appointed lawyer, Robert D. Carrow, failed to report the acquittal given to Judge Colvin by me, before he declared mistrial. Had the acquittal been disclosed, the appellate Court would have honored the acquittal on the Kidnap charge in accordance with Evidence Code 1150, supra.

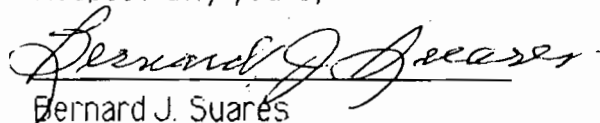
Exhibit 2

I have appealed to the Court and have presented proof of acquittal, which is being concealed by the court in violation of the Rico Act and Mr. Magee's Constitutional right to a fair trial.

I have been ignored for more than 23 years and demand that I be heard in a court of law. I will testify and can prove that the Jury was unanimous in their declaration that they found Mr. Ruchell Magee "Not Guilty".

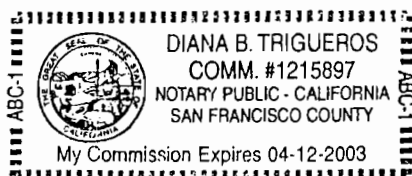
I declare under penalty of perjury the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

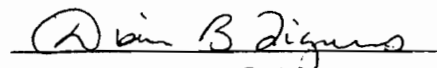
Respectfully yours,



Bernard J. Suarez
1890 23rd Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94122

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS 6th DAY OF August 2001.




Notary Public

My Commission expires: April 12, 2003

SUPERIOR COURT OF SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY, CA.

People Vs- Ruchell Magee

NO. 83668

DRAFTED NOTES (VOTES) OF THE JURORS
APRIL, 1973 ON P.C. 209 KIDNAP

- 1) David F. Smith, "NOT GUILTY."
- 2) John Chalmer, "NOT GUILTY."
- 3) Mosses Shephard, " Not Guilty."
- 4) Kenneth R. Jason, "NOT GUILTY."
- 5) Bernard J. Soares, "NOT GUILTY."
- 6) William Irwin, " NOT GUILTY."
- 7) Jacqueline Buckley, "NOT GUILTY."
- 8) Raynell McGee, " Not Guilty."
- 9) Barbara Giddis, "NOT GUILTY."
- 10) Ruth Feifer, " NOt Guilty."
- 11) Lucy Johnson, " NOT GUILTY."
- 12) Jimmie Davis, "NOT GUILTY."

